Messrs. White and Dawson, two Democratic candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania are now here. The Administration has favored the former, though professing neutrality. John Covode can beat either by 30,000 majority, and put the State beyond all doubt in November.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The intelligence of the disastrous defeat of the Liberals by Miramon's troops, has damaged the prospect of Mr. McLane's treaty before the Senate. it being manifest that Juarez has no foothold outside Vera Cruz, and his tenure there is frail.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

Dead letters, instead of being returned here within six months, as heretofore, are now returned within half that period of time, thus proportionably facili-tating the restoration of valuables to their owners, as well as preventing the inconvenient accumulation of such letters at the various Post-Offices. This new arrangement works well. The Postmaster-General suggests an alteration in the law, to return them within a still shorter space of time.

The official documents submitted to the Senate on the call of Mr. Surveys subvives the correspondence.

The official documents submitted to the Senate on the call of Mr. Summer embrace the correspondence of our Minister to Rome with the Papal Government, concerning the outrage on the family of Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Doane, at Perugia, and show the final settlement of that affair by Cardinal Antonelli.

No formal proposition has been made by Spain for the settlement of our claims against her, but her disposition, as recently expressed, is considered highly favorable to that result.

Our Government has received no dispatches from England for the last two weeks in relation to the San Juan difficulty, which it is agreed on all sides, will soon suproach a settlement.

On the vote to-day for Speaker, Mr. Sherman was supported by his friends as formerly in a solid column.

On the vote to-day for Speaker, Mr. Sherman was supported by his friends as formerly in a solid column. All the votes cast for Mr. Bocock were from the Democratic side. The Southern Opposition, with the exception of Messrs. Davis of Maryland, Etheridge, and Boteler, voted for Mr. Smith of North Carolina, together with Messrs. Clark of Missouri, Dejarnette, Keitt, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, and Taylor, Democrats. Mr. Davis of Indiana received six votes, and twenty-seven votes were divided among twelve other centlemen.

gentlemen.

Information has been received here that a resolution was introduced into the Senate of Mississippi on the 18th inst., to send a Commissioner to the Legislature of Virginia, in view of the impending dangers to the

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1860. SENATE....Washington, Jan. 25, 1860.
Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) presented the proceedings of the Union meeting in New-York, and read a letter from the Secretary of the meeting, stating that the citizens of that city are true to the Constitution and the Union, and wish the fact known. Mr. Lane expressed the pleasure it gave him to present these resolutions, though he might not agree with every word therein contained. He hoped these meetings were indicative of a sound sentiment at the North, and that they would continue to be held. He moved that the resolutions be read.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) objected to their recep-

that the resolutions be read.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) objected to their reception, on the ground that the Senate had heretofore refused to receive a mere record and expression of opinions which required no action at the hands of this body. He made the objection in no feeling of unkindness. He was as much gratified as anybody at the expression of patriotic sentiments.

Mr. LANE

Mr. LANE said if it was not in order to receive the resolution, he hoped they would be incorporated in the remarks he had made.

Mr. HALE suggested that the subject be laid over till to-morrow. If the practice of the Senate had not been what he had supposed, he would withdraw all objection.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) thought it could not properly go on the files of the Senate.
Mr. LANE withdrew the paper.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) presented a memorial for the payment of the mileage of David C. Broderick.
Referred.
Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution to fill the vacancy to the Beart of Pagerts of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute with the name of the Vice President. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN'S (Dem., Miss.) resolutions, that the Territoriee are the common property of all the States, came up, and Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) spoke.

Mr. WILSON commenced by referring to the fact that when this Republic entered upon its existence, it proclaimed to the world the equality of man. Now, in its eighty-fourth year, it presented the humiliating spectacle of a nation distracted by discussions growing the produce of four millions of men. Everyspectacle of a nation distracted by discussions growing out of the bendage of four millions of men. Everywhere in the United States an irrepressible conflict was now going on on this question. In fifteen States of the Union the priviliged class of slaveholders ruled, abrogating in support of its interests, the inborn, in-bred, and Coastitutional right of freedom of speech. The Federal Government, in nearly all its departments, was made under the control of the same power. The speaker then went into the history of African Slavery in this country and in England, from the time of its introduction to the present, and quoted the opinion of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and many other illustrious men, to show that at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution they had held that Slavery was a moral, social, and political evil, and that they desired and anticipated its extinguishment. The first Government was composed of anti-Slavery men, and all the principal appointees of the Administration of Washington entertained the same opinions. He contrasted that state of public opinion with that existing at the present day. The mails daily brought intelligence of the lawless deeds of brutal mobs; of indignities perpetrated on free-men guilty of no crime, unless the contrasted of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the flawless deeds of brutal mobs; of no crime, unless the contrast of the contrast Washington entertained the same opinions. He contrasted that state of public opinion with that existing at the present day. The mails daily brought intelligence of the lawless deeds of brutal mobs; of indignities perpetrated on free-men gailty of no crime, unless it was a crime to cling to the opinions of the fathers of the Republic. The Post-Office Department, in half the States, was at the mercy of fanatical pro-Slavery postmasters. Families were banished; free negroes were offered the alternative of banishment or Slavery. In no country of Christendom were freemen subjected to such insults and indignities as in the slaveholding States of this Democratic Republic. Southern statesmen admitted that the opinions of Southern men had undergone a revolution, and this change had affected the policy of the Federal Government. The power of the slaveholding class was obtained through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, which was forced to carry the flag and bear the burdens of the privileged class. He recounted the history of events from the close of the Mexican war to the present time to show that the Democratic party had been compelled to act always in the interests of the slave power. The Slavery Propagands desired Cuba and Mexico in order to extend Slavery, and it was to arrest this aggressive policy and to restore the Government to the policy of its founders, that the Republican party was organized. They believed that Slavery was local and sectional; that Congress or the people of the Territories could prohibit Slavery. On these points they had joined issue with the Democratic party, which had been overthrown in nearly all the Free States.

Mr. Wilson pronounced the threats of Southern men to dissolve the Union, in the event of the election of a Republican President, as a "disunion farce" which had been played in 1856, and was to be repeated now. The Northern Democrats who were fatiguing the weary ear of the country with wornout professions of love for the Union, dared not rebuke the disloyal threats of th

the Senator from North Carolina notice, that should they be assaulted here, with deadly intent, while in the discharge of their duties, those assaults will be repelled and retaliated by some who will not dishonor fathers that fought at Benker's Hill and conquered at

Saratoga. Though reluctant to enter upon such a struggle, they would not abandon it in dishonor.

Mr. Wilson then referred to the disloyal speeches made at the other end of the Capitol, and commented on the remarks of Mosers. Prvor, Curry, Pugh, Moore, Boyce, and others, and the Disunion sentiments uttered by Democratic presses in different States of the Union. The American Democracy, led and controlled by Stavery propagandists, stood before the nation as

Boteler did, that Mr. Sherman shall not be elected Speaker, without assigning any proper reason, it is not probable his friends will yield to that insulting menace.

If Mr. Etheridge's suggestion to vote two weeks without speaking, which seemed to be acquiesced in, be followed, practically important steps toward an organization will have been taken.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Messrs. White and Dawson, two Democratic the enemy of human progress. He recounted the wrongs it had perpetrated in Kaneas and elsewhere, and closed by expressing the hope that the intelligent patriotism of the nation would reduce the mad exhibition of folly and funaticism which would shiver the Union into fragments, and proclaiming, in the language of Jackson, "the Union must and shall be preserved." During his speech, Mr. Wilson read an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Iverson (Dem., Ga.) in Georgia, in which it was said that "the condition of the nation would reduce the mad exhibition of folly and funaticism which would shiver the Union into fragments, and proclaiming, in the language of Jackson, "the Union must and shall be preserved." During his speech, Mr. Wilson read an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Iverson (Dem., Ga.) in Georgia, in which it was said that "the condition of the nation would reduce the mad exhibition of the natio

Mr. IVERSON denied the correctness of the report.
He did say that African Slavery improved the condition of the poor white man, but he did not say anything about "Northern white slaves."
Mr. WILSON was glad to hear the denial.
Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) said Massachusetts for the last seventeen years, had nullified the Fugitive Slave law. Men had to take oaths to support the Constitution and the laws of that State require a man to Slave law. Men had to take oaths to support the Constitution, and the laws of 'that State require a man to perjure himself before he can hold office there. In 1850, Massachusetts had three times as many criminals as there were in the whole South, and this, he thought, was due to their legislation. Massachusetts orators always eulogize that State's actions in the Revolution. He read a paper to show that Mr. Wilson avowed Abolition sentiments. The services of no State had been exaggerated so much as those of Massachusetts. The other States were her equals. Suppose that innocent men had suffered at the South; no mobs ever got up to prevent men reclaiming their property.

cent men had suffered at the Souln; no moos ever got up to prevent men reclaiming their property.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) agreed with the Senator from North Carolina. He repeated that if men seized the government with hostility to the South, she would redress the wrong with her strong right hand. She could never submit if driven into exile. The Senator from Massachusetts had no right to call them secessionists. The Republican party second at the last election, practically. He defended the South from the election, practically. He defended the South from the charge of violating compromises, and vindicated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the course of the Senator from Ellinois, Mr. Douglas. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Wilson, who, he said, owed much of his love of liberty to reading The Liberator. Then Garrison was the teacher of the Senator, and Garrison had avowed, "No union with slaveholders;" "The Constitution is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell;" but he believed there are in the Bay State enough Democrats to-day to drive back hand to hand these men. He argued that the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was an encouragement to John Brown. It was the language of one who seeks to carry war into a neighboring State. He had respect for sincere fanatics, but the words "slave power" in the Senator from Massachusetts' speech in Faneuil Hall shows that he wanted words "slave power" in the Senator from Massachu-setts' speech in Faneuil Hall shows that he wanted setta speech in Faneuil Hall shows that he wanted mere power and spoils. He asked what was meant by the aggression of the slave power? Did the Senator mean to inflame prejudices? He would not be placed in a false position. He saw a dark veil hanging over the future. He would preserve the Union which our fathers established, but could not sacrifice his honor or consistency. The Disunionists are those who say the foundations of the Government. The South never sought to demolish it, and the history of the Government would show that fact. The Senator from Massachusetts should not arraign the South. from Massachusetts should not arraign the South, especially South Carolina, while his own State nullified New-Mexico as such as any honest man would give to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BRISTOW (S. Am., Ky.) spoke in so low a tone, that but few of his words reached the reporter's gallery. He was understood to deprecate the extremes of both parties. Even if an organization of the House is not now effected, he believed our rights will be guaranteed, until the people have time to make another election, and send other representatives here, in 1861, when appropriations would be made to pay our debts. Kentucky never would look to disunion as a remedy for political evils. She will be the last to go out of the Union.

Mr. WOODSON (Ad. Dem., Mo.) rose to a personal explanation, denying the truth of a dispatch in The N. Y. Herald that he intended to propose the adoption of the pluratity rule. Believing that the election of a Speaker under such a rule would be unconstitutional, he should never vote for or favor it in any way. He indicated that the resolution he intended to offer, from which had probably emanated the dispatch, proposed on such and the substant of the candidates receiving the

that the resolution he intended to offer, from which had probably emanated the dispatch, proposed on successive ballots to drop the candidates receiving the lowest number of votes, until the contest was narrowed down to the two highest, which would necessive

made personal explanations.

Mr. ASHMORE (Ad. Dem., S. C.) said he wisbed to offer a resolution that the reporters of The N. Y. Herald be expelled from the galleries. No reason was given for this resolution. Mr. Ashmore said he simply had the resolution read for information. If any one desired to discuss it, he would consent to let it lie over.

Mr. KEITT (Dem., S. C.) rose to reply to some of the arguments of Mr. Corwin, and to correct many of his historical misrepresentations. After interrogating him as to whether he correctly understood his opinions, Mr. Keitt said they were engaged in a great drama, and not a farce. Were the Amer cans, patriotic, strong, honorable, and loyal to the country, engaged in the farce? Were the Democratic party, with their splendid achievements and illustrious memories, engaged in the farce? Were the Anti-Lecomptonites, who carry out what they believe to be correct principles and policy, engaged in the farce Were those who fight on their own line, independen of party organization, engaged in the farce? Th very capital was invaded when the barbarians entere Rome, and it is said the Senators were so dignific that they looked like statues. We are engaged in the of party organization, engaged in the farce? The very capital was invaded when the barbarians entere Rome, and it is said the Senators were so dignificated that they looked like statues. We are engaged in the great drama of standing face to face with the very existence of the Republic. The country is on trial for life. A struggle has arisen threatening to be fatal to the Government itself. The bill of indictment against the South is that Slavery is immoral, unjust, and a crime; and secondly, that this is a consolidated National Democracy. He concluded that the sentiments of the father of the Republic were Anti-Slavery, but what did they do? Freeh from the battle fields of the Revolution they subordinated their sentiments and made a Pro-Slavery Government. The Republicans say they carry out the policy of the founders of the Government, but while they profess the sentiments they cover up the acts of those men who made the Fagitive Slave Law and erected Territory after Territory with Slavery in them. Jefferson acquired Louisians, but they did not restrict Slavery therein. As to Slavery being the creature of local law, as Mr. Corwin and others maintained—it was established under the Old Testament and recognized in the New. He maintained that this is a Federal Government. The Anti-Slavery sentiment against the South is pressing on the barriers of the Republic. She would resist those agreesions and stand before the bar of history with no stain on her name,—no blot on her escutcheon. His advice was to prepare for dissolution. If the exigency must come she will be ready. He not, she will have adopted a wise precaution. He reviewed the history of the Republican party, who condemn and stignatize the Fugitive Slave Law and insist on the Wilmot Proviso, and that there shall be no more Slave States; who insist that Slavery shall be confined to its present area, that the institution may die by starvation and suffocation. But the South asks no protection from mortal man or power. She will be no more slave States; who insist t

'hold, enough!"
Mr. BOTELER (Am., Va.) said he had no speech to Mr. BOTLLER (Am., Va.) said he had no speech to make, but had sought the floor simply to make some suggestions which he trusted might serve; in some degree, to make plainer the path of duty before them. Sincered decirous as he was for an organization, he did not stand here to-day to make any appeal to the prejudices, passions, or sectional pride of the members, and had no desire to engage in any pyrotechnic deplay of glittering generalities, which, however they might dazzle, were, in his opinion, illy calculated to bring them to a solution of the difficult question before them. At best these displays of eloquence were but like Summer lightungs, and while they might dazzle, were, in his opinion, illy calculated to bring them to a solution of the difficult question before them. At best these displays of eloquence were but like Summer lightungs, and while they might dazzle, were, in his opinion, illy calculated to be considered the head, could not touch the heart. He would not deal in unjust, ungenerous, or unnecessarily hards demunciations of those upon the Ropublical solution of the difficult question before the three demunciations of those upon the Ropublican side of the Heuse who elaimed to be considered to be considered to the control of the different and distant parts of this vast Confederacy, some from the rude in lits of the North, some from the ever-blooming plains of the South, some from the broad Wostern prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of either ocean prairies, and others with the spray of Mr. BOTELER (Am., Va.) said he had no speech to make, but had sought the floor simply to make some suggestions which he trusted might serve, in some degree, to make plainer the path of duty before them. Sincerely desirous as he was for an organization, he did not stand here to-day to make any appeal to the prejudices, passions, or sectional pride of the members, and had no desire to engage in any pyrotechnic display of glittering generalities, which, however they might dazzle, were, in his opinion, illy calculated to

hope to beat cown the Republican party, to which they all, no doubt honestly, professed opposition. Combined together, they had a majority and the power in their own bands, and yethey had failed to carry out what they professed at xiously to desire. This was because they had allowed party prejudice and party pride to interfere with the ir patriotism. There would be no election resulting in the success of that side of the House, unless there was a cordial and a hearty union. They were all on the same glorious old ship which their fathers built and launched on the sea of national existence. Their fathers furnished a chart and sailing directions, and they had differed honestly among themselves as to the best way to sail the ship, and the meaning of the chart. They all agreed that the ship was originally built to be, under Providence, the life-bost of the world, and they had been, from time to time, saving the poor wretches who came to them upon rafts and planks from the wrecks of the old world. Some of these had come swimming and crying for succor. They had saved them all, and given them a full share in their venture; but some had thought, and he among the number, that those who had been saved had shown too much disposition to interfere with the management of the ship, and they they were those who had been saved had shown too much disposition to interfere with the management of the ship, and had told these men that, though they were welcome on board, but they could not be allowed to bold the tiller or handle the ropes until they had been on board long enough to tell one rope from another. While they had been discussing these things the old ship had been drifting toward the breakers on a lee shore, and the storm had risen upon them. They could hear the shrieking of the storm-spirits, and see the gathering clouds which threatened to burst in destruction on them; and they saw at this critical moment that a band of mu tineers had resolved to wrest the Government of the which threatened to burst in destruction on them; and they saw at this critical moment that a band of mu tineers had resolved to wrest the Government of the ship from their hands; to dispossess them of their right and of their property; to drive them into the hold and batten down the hatches over their heads. This had been going on while they were engaged in the struggle among themselves in regard to the best mode of sailing the ship. Was it right and just andreasonable in this crisito let these paltry differences interfere with their united action against these mutineers, whom they all recognized as their enemies? He had no practical suggestion to offer, but he did protest against the continuation of this most unnecessary discussion. He had been disposed to keep silence for seven weary weeks, although the outrage perpetrated upon his immediate constituents had furnished the inspiration of most of those who had spoken. He was present at that raid, and a witness to that most inflamous outrage. He saw the blood of his friends shed by ruffians in the streets of Harper's Ferry, and yet he had forborne to speak upon the subject. Not the least of the considerations for his silence was that a distinguished Senator from his State (Mr. Masson) was engaged in the investigation of all the facts consected with that event, and would, in proper that a distinguished Senator from his State (Mr. Mason) was engaged in the investigation of all the facts connected with that event, and would, in proper time, present them fully and fairly for the judgment of the country. He knew that when the heart feels most the tongue sometimes fails and falters. When he had heard gentleman refer deridingly to that infamous outrage, he had with difficulty retrained from giving vent to his indignation, and his mind had gone back to that dark night when he wiped the cold death damp from the brow of a dying friend. He believed it would be shown by the investigation now in progress that this societion of the Slave question was the true cause of shown by the investigation now in progress that this agitation of the Slave question was the true cause of the outrage, and he would say further that the Commonwealth of Virginia had come to the determination that this shall be the end of it, for she had buckled on her armor for defense, and all her borders were bristling with bayonets. Heretofore she had trusted to the ties of the consanguinity and the good faith of her sister States, but she had been recently taught to rely upon nothing but her own right arm, so long as this Republican organization continues. Why would the North persist in maintaught to rely upon nothing but her own right arm, so long as this Republican organization continues. Why would the North persist in maintaining that organization? What good end could be accomplished? They had Kansas already, for, should it ever come in, it would be a Free State. He knew there were some among the Republicans who were conservative. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Corwin, claimed to be a leader, but few recognized him as such, or would approve of the sentiments he had avowed from day to day. His position reminded him of one of oiden time, who in his sleep was bound hand and foot, and then led about at the will of his captors. He would appeal to him to burst those bonds and come out from the misamic low-ground of sectionalism and take the high ground of nationality, where the flag of the Union floats with all its where the flag of the Union floats with all stars. He had listened to the attempted oplanation of the Republican cansidate, M Sherman, and from his soul he pitied him. was with wonder and amazement that saw a man of his many high and noble traits suffering the start of the star was with wonder and amazement that he saw a man of his many high and noble traits suffering himself to remain another hour in such a position; he signed the Helper book, it seemed, at solicitation of a friend, and upon the assurance that it would contain nothing objectionable, as it would be prepared under the direction of a Committee of the Republican party. That Committee had put forth a book which he (Mr. S.) denounced as most objectionable and treasonable, and had thereby made him their victim, tool, and dupe—and yet he submits to it! He was told that if this menace was taken off all those who had thus been imposed upon would rise up and denounce the act. No man had yet stood up and defended that book. He would like to see the man who would do it, for then he would look upon a traitor. The gentleman from Ohio, notwithstanding his personal worth and private virtues, could never be elected Speaker of this House, became of his connection with that book, for it was well understood that a vote of the plurality rule would be only a sneaking vote for Mr. Sherman. He was one of those who sought the paper referred to the other

arily result in an election by a majority.

Messrs. HATTON, COX, and LOGAN severally made personal explanations.

Mr. ASHMORE (Ad. Dem., S. C.) said he wished to

> day, and pledged himself to stand here day and night, and eat and druk here if necessary, before he would give his sanction to any vote upon the plurality resolution, while he feared its adoption would result in the election of John Sherman.
>
> Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.)—Suppose an appropria-

tion bill was about to pass, which we were satisfied would be used by the Federal Administration for cor rupt purposes, could you justify us as a minority in signing an agreement, and binding ourselves, each to the other, that we would by factious opposition prevent

A vote upon it?

Mr. BOTELER said the gentleman was to meet his own responsibility before his constituents and he was to meet his, and when he went back to his constituents, he could go with the full assurance that the position he had taken would be sustained and indorsed. But he went upon the presumption that he had a majority on his side, and that the other side was the minority and factionist side. They were sectionalists, for he saw no Southern men in their ranks and on their banner he recognized the escatcheon of not a single Southern State. He tose, however, for no discussion of this kind but rather to hold out the olive branch. He appa aled to onservative Republicans from Ohio, Pentsylvania, and New-Jersey, among whom he met for the first time in twenty years some of his college classmates, to abandon their sectional organization. He came here to act with them for the protection of American industry, but how could he act with those whom he found arrayed against him and his constituents? He was for the protection of the interests of every man in this country, from the waters of the Aroostook to Mexico, whether he works in the mines, in mechanical pursuit, or is engaged in agri ulture. He would have the farmer feel, as he scatters his seed, that next to God who sends the sunshine and the rain, he has a friend in the Government. He was ready to stand side by side Mr. BOTELER said the gentleman was to meet his the farmer feel, as he scatters his seed, that next to God who sends the sunshine and the rain, he has a friend in the Government. He was ready to stand side by side with the men of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, as his father did on the battle fields of the Revolution, but he found them here rallying in a sectional party, and giving aid and comfort to the party whose leading idea was hostily to Slavery.

Mr. HALE (Pa.) asked what interest of Virginia.

chaseits men, or to the people behind them, to put o wn this sectional party, for Jefferson County, Virginis, was the first to send Southern troops to Massachusetts during the Revolutionary struggle. Not more than a rifle shot from his own residence was the rendezvous of those gallant men, at the base of a hill where a beautiful spring wells up in the sunshine, and there, on the 10th of June, 1775, assembled that band of heroes, and their rallying cry was, "A bee line for Boston." Their own homes were safe, but a sister colony was in peril, and they marched to the rescne. Before they left their rendezvous they made a mutual pledge that all the survivors of the band should assemble on that spot fifty years from that day. It was his pleasure to be present at the reassemblage, when three old men, the survivors of that band, gathered on the spot, and he heard the story of their march of 600 miles in 30 days. How they were met as they neared the point of destination. Washington himself met them and recognized the lineymwoolsey hunting-shirts of Old Virginia. How he embraced their leader, his old companion in arms, Capt. Stephenson, when he reported himself from the right bank of the Potomac. And how, as Washington shook hands silently with one and another, tears rolled down his cheeks. Was John Brown the hest return the North could make for this heroic band? The very rock in the Potomac upon which Leeman was shot down was traversed by this band of patriots in cressing the river on their way to Bos on. Now why should this nation be rent in pieces by this irrepressible conflict? Was it an irrepressible conflict? It would be the darkest day for this nation when this question was to be decided by the bloody arbitrament of arms. He hoped discussion would now cease, and that they would make an effort by a succession of ballots to organize the House, and go on from day to day until they should succeed, and enter upon the duties for which they were sent here. which they were sent here.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Am., Tenn.) said he believed

that it had been two weeks since the roll was called. It occurred to him this period had been long enough.

Mr. ASHMORE (Dem., S. C.), who ead that the resolution he introduced this morning for expelling the reporters of The N. Y. Herald from the galleries, was based on the outrageous attack in that paper on mem-bers of this House. He presumed that every man had either seen or heard of it. He was free to say it was bers of this House. He presumed that every man had either seen or heard of it. He was free to say it was the most infamous and libelous attack ever made on any man in any deliberative assembly, and in which every man must and will feel a personal interest. It called Mr. Pryor "a filthy liar and libeler." Lest he should do injustice, he had obtained a certificate from the telegraph operator, with the consent of the Reporter, in which it was said that these words were not contained in the House report of Monday, as prepared by the reporter, for the Associated Press. Those interpolations have placed me in a very disagreeable position with members. Mr. Ashmore said that that reporter had made a fair, candid, and impartial, report of the proceedings—but in it had been interpolated, in one of the leading journals, a most vile and infamous assault on the gentleman from Virginia (Pryor), such as he had never known to be made on any gentleman in any quarter of the world. It became the duty of the House, however innocent the reporters may be, to expel them entirely, and not allow them to go from them as authorized. If the House were organized he would introduce a resolution to have the reporters of such papers expelled, never again to be admitted so long as this building stands.

Mr. COLFAX said no member deprecated personalities more than he did, and no one had listened with more pain than himself to the attacks on both sides of the House. He asked the gentleman to begin the purgation at the proper place. The official organ of the administration, The Constitution, had so far forgot its dignity as to stigmatize the Republicans as traitors, using language for land dathsome, and saying they had been bought with a shilling. If the ax is to fail, let it fall on all libelers. He was a friend of freedom of the press; and if gentlemen do not like the press to strike back, they should themselves withhold the blow. The language of The Herald was not more offensive than the language of of the Constitution against the Republicant

language of The Herald was not more offensive than the language of The Constitution against the Republi-

Mr. ASHMORE did not see the applicability of the gentleman's remarks. Although the reporter is iuno-cent, a frand has been committed by interpolation in a fair and impartial report. If any such language were to be applied to him, he would hold the individual per-

onally responsible.

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.)—Does the gentleman throw any blame on the reporter ?
Mr. ASHMORE-No. My object is that the inno

cent may escape.

Mr. COLFAX—As the gentleman exempts the reporter, he, of course, blames the editor. I do not justify any language in the nature of a personal attack.

Mr. ASHMORE—I hope I may not be understood as desiring to abridge the liberty of the press. When it runs into fraud and licentiousnessit ought to be checked.

For the sake of our honor and dignity we ought to protect ourselves. He withdrew the resolution, as it could not be acted on in the present condition of the

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) proceeded to reply to Mr. Boteler, and to answer what he considered reproaches for non-organization. He said that the Southern men were the Democratic party, and that those acting with them were parasites.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) called him

order for using such language.

Much confusion prevailed during this part of the

proceedings.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if he knew what language Mr. Vallandigham preferred, he should use it.

But if the language was offensive he would withdraw t, and say, that those acting with the Southern men are satellites, revolving round them according to the law of gravitation. [Laughter.] After statung how we will be the statum of the stat are satellites, revolving round them according to the law of gravitation. [Laughter.] After stating how unfair it was to ask the Republicans to disband, he said that Mr. Buchanan was a politician as well as a statesman, who thought the only way to aid the Democratic party of the North was for the South to frighten them into the belief, that if they ventured into the election, the Union would be dissolved, and all their industrial and pecuniary interest sacrificed. He believed this whole programme was drawn up in the White House, and followed out, as he repeated, to aid the Democrats of the North by frightening old women and men in petticoats. When this programme is sufficiently used, a word from the White House will organize the House. We should, he said, stand by Mr. Sherman if the House do not organize till the crack of doom. [Cries eff "good" from the Republican side.] He proceeded to state the principles of the Republican party. They are founded in the love of Liberty and hostility to Slavery and oppression throughout the world. If they had the legal right and physical power they would abolish all servitude and overthrow all despotism under the sun. But they claimed no such mission—that belonged to the Father of men. They claimed no right to interfere with the institutions of foreign nations or the institutions of the sister States of this Republic. They could wish that Russia and Turkey would liberate their serfs and the South her slaves. But the laws of nations gave them no such power in the open. public. They could wish that Russia and Turkey would liberate their serfs and the South her slaves. But the laws of nations gave them no such power in the one case nor the Constitution in the other. He denied that there is any desire or intention on the part of the Republican party to interfere with those institutions, and it is a stern, inflexible principle of the Republican party that every law must be obeyed unless it becomes so intolerable as to justify rebellion. While there is liberty of speech there is no power which can prevent the utterance of these things whenever men may deem proper to utter them, while they would not interfere with Slavery in the States, they do claim that the power to regulate and abolish Slavery in the Territories exists in Congress, and no where else. We are resolved to stand by these principles until they become triumphant, and we cheerfully submit them to the judgment of our fellow countrymen, and to the civilized nations of the earth and to posterity.

Mr. GARNETT (Dem., Va.) asked the gentleman whether he held it expedient to exercise power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and would he apply it to the arsenals, dockyards, and coastwise commerce?

Mr. STEVENS confield that he could see no differ-

Mr. STEVENS replied that he could see no differ ence in the jurisdiction over the District of Columbia and the arsenals and dockyards. He was not prepared

and the arsenais and dockyards. He was not prepared to say the same of coastwise commerce.

Mr. CLEMENS (Dem., Va.) thought Mr. Stevens was not sufficiently explicit. He wished to know whether he (Stevens) was in favor of the Fagitive Slave law as it exists, and if in favor of its repeal or modification, to what extent; also if he was entirely opposed to the law of 1793 or the law of 1850, and whether he believed the power depends altogether on

whether he believed the power depends altogether on the sovereignty of the States or not.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if the gentleman would turn to the record he would find that he (Stevens) voted in the negative on the law of 1850. As to its repeal or modification, he was in favor of it. He thought the law of 1753 sufficient. He did not object to a fair law. He was for giving the South an opportunity to reclaim their slaves. He believed the law of 1850 unconstitution of the Supreme the decision of the Supreme tional, yet so long as the decision of the Suprema Court remains he would respect it.

Mr. CLEMENS said that Mr. Stevens had in former

Mr. CLEMENS said that Mr. Stevens had in former years proposed as the policy of the Republican party to surround the Slave States with a cordon of fire, so that like the scorpion shavery might sting itself to death. Did the gentleman make a remark of that kind?

Mr. STEVENS replied that if he did it was in the books. [Laughter.] (He was understood to say that seemels of the search of the state of the stat

Mr. STEVENS replied that in he did if was in the books. [Langhter.] (He was understood to say that somebody else made the remark).

Mr. CLEMENS thought Mr. Stevens had the genius to conceive it. He addressed the gentleman from Penneylvisian some other question which was imperfectly heard, and to which Mr. Stevens replied, "I don't know, not being a prophet," [Laughter.]

Mr. Florence (bem., Pa.) wished to propound to Mr. Stevens a question of figures. He had understood that his coiteague was once a schoolmaster.

Mr. STEVENS rep. "ied "Yes," and he was p. oud of it. He had several hope, "ul boys, of whom his collea "ne was not one. Ah! he sais, with a smile and a signin-cant nod of the head, I wis, you had been one of my pupils. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLOKENCE rejoined. You would have found

Mr. STEVENS—I dare say so.
Mr. FLORENCE—My colleague speaks about the opinion of the White House. I ask a mathematical question: How is it possible, with even the power of the Administration, to effect an organization? The Democrats have 50 men, and it requires 119 to elect.
Mr. STEVENS—I don't think they ever will.

[Laughter]
Mr. FLORENCE repeated his question, to which
Mr. STEVENS replied. If my colleague, and five
other men, get a little sick, and step out of the House,
we'll do it. [Laughter.]
Mr. FLORENCE desired to know how his colleague

knew so much about the President.
Mr. STEVENS said the President was one of his

Mr. STEVENS sau the reconstituents.

Mr. FLORENCE thought if his colleague did not represent his constituents better than the White House, there was no hope for him.

Mr. ETHERIDGE resumed his remarks. It occurred to him that as they had been discussing various matters for two whole weeks without votting, the best indication they could give the country of their desire to organize would be to call the roll and take a vote. The congregation here was as large as was usually seen. There had been two or three speeches to-day, to which he always listened with pleasure. The only to organize would be to call the roll and take a vote. The songregation here was as large as was usually seen. There had been two or three speeches to-day, to which he always bistened with pleasure. The only pain he suffered was when they had too many of them. They had heard a great many new things, and now, if any gentleman had anything new, he would yield the floor to him. He thought he might speak for his friends. There was not one of them but would shut his mouth in the way of debate and proceed to vote. [Applause.] He would venture to say for the Republicans, inasmuch as they had evinced a disposition to be silent, that they would willingly follow the example; if they are not willing to do this, let them say so, or forever after hold their peace. The Democrats will not deny that they have had a fair hearing; they might be in collision with the "irrepressible conflict," and might run their ploughshare in the ruins of a dismembered country, as had been said. They had been fally heard. He presumed no gentleman had come to the conclusion that there was not finally to be an organization. The records show that the Democrats have done more of the speaking than all the rest of the House together. By common consent, then, vote two weeks for Speaker, and if one should not in the mean time be elected, then speak two weeks longer. [Laughter and cries of "Agreed."] If you consent, you will have a Speaker to preside with dignity and reasonable fairness, and the Union will endure for twelve calendar months after the election. [Laughter.] If we get into a general debate, we shall have more excitement. He appealed to his own friends and to the Republican and Democratic parties. more excitement. He appealed to his own friends and to the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. BOULIGNY wanted to know who Mr. Etheridge called his friends? He had appealed first to the Democratic party, and then to the Republican party, and his friends.

Mr. ETHERIDGE was glad the question had been called He decided.

Mr. ETHERIPGE was guar the question and been asked. He claimed every man for his friend who has an honest face, and who could read and write, and speak the English language, and who does not spell Constitution with a K. [Laughter.]

Constitution with a K. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOULIGNY (S. Am., La.), who speaks with a French accent, replied that his friend did not include him, because he did not speak the English language, and did not spell Constitution with a K. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied, "O, yes, he would recognize the gentleman from Louisiana as a friend with as much pleasure as he would any one.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.)-Let us stop talking, and have a Mr. ETHERIDGE said he would justify everybody

in everything which had been said, provided it would not be repeated. [Laughter.] ot be repeated. [Laughter.] Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) wanted to know

whether the Anti Lecomptonites were not to be a par-ty to the compact.

MI. ETHERIDGE thanked the gentleman. When

Mi. ETHERIDGE thanked the gentleman. When they were indulging in a repast they always reserved the best things to the last. Those outsiders have played the part of Ishmaelites, and only spoke when they were called up, and he would say it privately, they were called up very often. [Laughter.] His purpose was to get the House in a good humor to act. As to taking care of the country, that was for the people, not for us. The gentleman from South Carolina (Keitt) said to-day the country was on trial. He (Etheridge) was glad of it. It is to the country they should appeal for a safe deliverance. If the contest should be kept up much longer, the country would take care of them. (Laughter.) He understood there was to be no more debate for two weeks, and this determined on, they would have a Speaker in less than five days.

Mr. HILL (S. Am., Ga.) was understood to inquire how many times a day they were to vote.

Mr. ETHERIDGE suggested three times a day. That was as often as the cock crew before Peter denied his Master. [Laughter.] The House is almost erganized.

erganized.
After a call of the House, a vote for Speaker was taken, with the following result:

The remainder were scattered among a dozen other

Connecticut Republican State Convention. HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

ion of State officers and the choice of delegates to the Chiaago Convention met in this city to-day. The Convention was very large, nearly every town in the State being represented, and the men, as a body, were men of intelligence and sterling character.

E. K. Foster, of New-Haven, was chosen Presi-

A firm and decided, but strongly conservative spirit, pervaded the Convention, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

The present State Officers were renominated by aclamation, as follows:

Covernor—Wm. A. Buckingham of Norwich.

Leutenant Governor—Julius Callin of Hartio
Secretary of State—John Boyd.

Treaswere-Lucius J. Hendee of Hebron.

Controller—Wm. H. Euell of Clinton.

The following delegates to the Chicago Convention

for the State at large, were chosen:

for the State at large, were chosen:

1st. District—Gideon Wells of Hartford; IId.—E. K. Foster of New Haven; IIId.—Channey F. Cleveland of Hampton; IVth.—A. H. Holley of Lakeville.

District Delegates.—1st. Congressional District—S. O. Porter of Fermington, and L. E. Pease of Somers; IId.—S. W. Kellogg of Waterbury, and A. B. Calef of Middletown; IIId.—James Gellop, of Plainfield and H. H. Starkweather of Norwich; IVth.—E. S. Tweedy of Danbury, and George H. Noble of New-Miford.

The first resolution declares that we will frown upon

every attempt to disobey or violate the Constitution, and every threat to sever the Union by fanatics or demagogues in all parts of the Union.

The second and third resolutions deeply deplore and

condemn the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, regarding it as the wicked and fruitful cause of all the resent strife.

The tourth resolution opposes any interference by

the citizens of any one or more States with the institu-tions of another, and declares that we will defend any

State or Territory from lawless invasion.

The fifth resolution unqualifiedly condemns the late lawless invasion of Virginia by an armed band, as well as the invasion of Kansas by armed ruffians.

The Sixth resolution rebukes the Administration press of Connecticut, in vilifying the State by representing a watering with nting a majority of its citizens as sympathiz

nsurrection.

The seventh resolution declares that the threats con-

insurrection.

The seventh resolution declares that the threats constantly made by leading Democrats in and out of Congress, to dissolve the Union in case of the election of a Republican President, which threats receive no rebuke from the Democratic press, or at any Democratic meeting, brand that party as disorganizing and revolutionary, and give the lie to all its pretended love for the Union; also declares utter contempt for such attempts to frighten American freemen and influence their votes; also declares a determination to use all honorable means to put down the disorganizers, Disunionists, fillibusters, and Slavery extensionists now in office, and to restore peace and good government to our country by the election of a president the opposite in every particular of the present incumbent.

The eighth resolution favors a tariff for the protection of American industry.

The ninth resolution favors a Homestead law.

The tenth resolution favors a Homestead law.

The tenth resolution favors of the action of the so-called National Democracy in the House of Representatives at Washington, and approves of the course pursued by the Republicans of that body.

The eleventh resolution approves of the call for the National Convention at Chicago, regarding it as amply comprehensive to unite all opposed to the policy of the Administration.

A resolution was offered, recommending an earlier day for helding the Chicago Convention.

Administration.

A resolution was offered, recommending an earlier day for holding the Chicago Convention.

The Convention broke up with reasing clusers for the

Hudson River Rallroad Accident.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1860.

Mr. SESSIONS made a majority report on a bill requirity the Canal Board to levy the same rates of toll on all p. operty carried over the Central, and Oswego and Syracuse Raifroads, both on through and way freight, and on all through freight only on the Eric road and its branches, and on the Rome and Watertown road, as is levied on canals, live stock excepted; such toll to be levied from April i to Dec. 1 of each year. The length of road on the New-York and Eric to be tolled is not to exceed the length of the Central.

Mr. CONNELLY makes a minority report dissenting entirely from the majority report.

The Committee reported adversely on Mr. Gardner's bill, amending the law relating to railroads in the City

of New-York.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to increase the capital of the Orient Wharf Company to \$10,000, and to extend said wharf seven hundred feet from the

Mr. MANNIERRE introduced a bill to refuse the capital stock of the Tanners' Loan and Trust Company \$1,000,000. Mr.LAWRENCE introduced a bill refative to limited

MILLAWRENCE introduced a bill relative to limited partnerships, which provides that the bisiness shall be conducted under the names of the general partners only, without the addition of the word Company.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to increase the compensation of Assistant M. trons at Sing Sing, to 4830 yearly.

compensation of Assistant M. trons at saig stags, \$480 yearly.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bû'l prohibiting the steamboats of the New-Haven, Flarit ord, Stonington, Fall River, Norwich and Wortester, or Providence lines from landing passengers and freight below the foot of Grand street, East River.

The bill to exempt firement farm taxation to the amount of \$500 was taken up in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. SPINT LLA, the bill was amended so as to exempt the fire nen of New-York and Brooklyn to the amount of \$1,000, and progress was reported.

was reported.

Mr. MANNIERRE gave notice of a bill for the better government of the Common Schools of New-York.

Mr. McLEOD MURPHY gave notice of a bill for the establishment of five district Coa rts, with summary powers for the recovery of the way uges of laborers and servants, and to facilitate the settlement of debts due for labor or service by estates of deceased persons.

Persons.
Senator LAPHAM of the XVIth District was elected

Senator LAPHAM of the XVIh District. Was elected President of the Senate, pro tem.

Mr. LAPHAM said: Senators, I can have divergent the great obligation under which I am place ed by your act conferring upon me the high position of processing upon me to high position of processing upon me by your favor and partiality, I to so with diffidence and distrust of my abilities—more a specially when I consider the many duties and response bilities it imposes, and the importance and magnitude of the many questions which are before us. Trastia g that I may rely upon your sustaining aid and assistance, I hope to be enabled to discharge the duties just dy and impartially. Adjourned. mpartially. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Judiciary Comm ittee reported favorably on the bill to regulate the ra te o

reported favorably on the bill of regulate the content of the favorably of the law designating holidays.

Mr. BINGHAM reported favorably the bill ames ding the law designating holidays.

Mr. GARRETSON gave notice of a bill relation a to dockage on the Hudson River.

Mr. A. A. MYERS gave notice of a bill to rest accepte rates of ferriage on carts and other vehicles on the Brooklyn ferries.

Mr. COPER gave notice of a bill to prevent the

Brooklyn ferries.

Mr. COOPER gave notice of a bill to prevent the

adulteration of lard.

The bill to authorize the Trustees of Columbia Co l-lege, New-York, to take and hold real estate, was

lege, New-York, to take and hold real estate, was passed.

Mr. FLAGLER reported a bill to compel county. Treasurers to pay over public moneys promptly, or requiring them to pay interest on the same.

Mr. DORSCH gave notice of a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in 1860; and Mr. Mill-Liken of a bill providing for the suspension and removal of certain officers.

The bill releasing to Daniel Lord the interest of the State in lands in New-York came up for the third reading to-day, and on motion of Mr. CALLICOTT, after a debate, it was laid on the table.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. VERMILYE—To authorize the Richmond County Supervisors to pay all damages done by the destruction of Quarantine.

By Mr. SAVAGE—To exempt family stoves, spinning wheels, and looms, and one sewing-machines from

By Mr. SAVAGE—To exempt family stoves, spinning wheels, and looms, and one sewing-machine-from levy and sale under execution.

By Mr. COLES—To allow persons having uspaid assessments and taxes in New-York, to pay the same with seven per cent interest, within six months.

By Mr. VOORHEES—Last year's bill to limit the office tenure of Militia Commissioners.

By Mr. HUBBELL—To increase the salaries of prison officers.

By Mr. JAQUES—To make the transportation of onvicts to States Prison a county charge.

By Mr. JEFFORD—To prevent the imprisonmen

of witnesses.

By Mr. POND—To appropriate \$15,000 each to Ericand Munroe Counties to aid in building asylums for the

Mr. MAXSON introduced long resolutions in favor

the Union—deprecating the existence of Slavery—de claring the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions—repelling the charge of treason because of the desire to prevent Slavery from going into the Ter ritories—condeming the John Brown raid—denying that the Constitution parries Slavery into the denying that the Constitution parries slavery into the statement of the stabilish a slavery deposition of the statement to establish a slavery deposition of the statement to establish a slavery deposition of the statement of the stateme —denying that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territory—denouncing the attempt to establish a clave code with territories—applauding the steadfastness of the Republican Members of Congress, and denouncing the threatened dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President, &c. . They were laid over. were laid over.

By Mr. CONKLING—Requesting the Controller to

report the amount of duties received in the city of New-York on foreign goods sold at auction. Laid By Mr. CALLICOTT-Directing the Committee on

Ways and Means to inquire whether a law is needed to keep more distinct the several funds of the State. Agreed to. Adjourned.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1868.

The argument in the Lemmon Slave case was closed to-day. Charles O'Conor concluded his argument in the morning, when Mr. Blunt spoke for about an hour. Mr. W. M. Evarts then argued in reply to Mr. O Conor, to which the latter replied, closing before the rising of the Court. Mr. Blunt alluded to the failing health of Chief Justice Taney, and remarked that probably before long the Supreme Court of the United States would be constructed differently from what in is at present.

In Executive Session to-day the following appoint-In Executive Session to-day the following appointments were sent in to the Senate by the Governor: Harbor Masters, Franklin Whiting of Broyklyn; Hart D. Murray of Brooklyn; Jno. S. Anabee of Hudson; Robert Murray, S. Benediet, A. D. Barber, Joseph Tinkham, James E. Coulter, and R. Vanvalkenburg, of New-Vork; Wm. Masken of Kingston; Adexander Schultz of Fishkill. For Port Wardens, Martin Thatcher and Edmund B. Seaman of New-York; Saml. P. Russell of Hamilton, and Louis Lounsbury of Arasterdam.

Non-Arrival of the Expected En-PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 25-12, midnight.

The steamship Nova-Scotian now fully due here, with Liverpool dates of the 11th inst., bas not been signaled up to the present hour.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

There are yet no signs of the royal mail steamship America, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 14th, and Queenstown of the 15th inst.

The Halifax Telegraph, Line and the European News.

the European Keys.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1860.

Although the shareholders of the Nova-Scotia Telegraph Company, at their recent annual meeting, emphatically condemned the conduct of Meesrs. Cogewell, Morton, and their associate Directors for their connection with the private news speculators, and by a nearly unanimous vote turned them eat of office, yet it appears that the obligations of the Company to the speculators are such as, possibly, to compebthe Associated Press to continue their express arrangements for several weeks longer. The America's news, now nearly due at Halifax, will be expressed to this place, as heretofors; but the arrangementa here continue of such a character that it is quite impossible for she speculators to anticipate the public report at any point west of this station.

The Harper's Ferry Investigative Committee.

CLEVELAND, Wednesdry, Jan. 27, 1868.

E. S. Marshal Johnson was in Ashtabula county restarday to sarve a summons on Joshua R. Criddings and John Brown, ir., to appear before the Sociate Committee. Mr. Giddings is in the State of Ziew-York, but was telegraphed to and will no drabt proceed to Washington forthwith. Mr. Brown could not be found, but a copy of the summons was left at his house, and the probability is that he will obey. Both are summoned to appear on the 30th Inst. ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

D. M. Irwin, of Fulton, Oswego Co., one of the injured passengers by the accident last week on the Hudson River Railroad, died this morning.